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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

BOLETIM OFICIAL

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN
AND DIU

Secretariat

ORDER

Sanction is hereby accorded to the regulation of the hindu temple Shri Dhareswar and the affiliates, comprising 21 articles and which, with the respective list of mahajans, is signed by the Director of Civil Administration Services.

By order and in the name of the Administrator
of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

M. C. Sharma

Chief Secretary

Panjim, 20th February, 1965.

Regulation of the Temple of Sri Daresvar-Mauli
and its affiliations, of Dargalim, referred
to in the preceding Order

CHAPTER I

About institution and foundation of the Temples
and respective mahajan mandal

1st clause — The Temple of Sri Daresvar and the other Temples and divinities, its affiliations mentioned in the following clause and established at the Dargalim village, Pernem Concelho, are of ancient foundation and its management about the administration of its coffers will be done by the respective mahajan mandal in accordance with the legislation in force and in agreement with the provisions contained in this charter (compromisso).

2nd clause — These are the Temples:

(a) Of Sri Deus Daresvar (main temple), of Sri Deus Naraina, of Sri Deus Purvachari, of Sri Devi Bumicá, of Sri Deus Prabhu and of Sri Deus Ons, each one being in the Temples of identical names, with the exception of Sri Deus Prabhu which is founded at the Temple of Sri Devi Bumica, in addition to two stones (idols of Bramana and Onso). All these Temples are situated in the plot of land Hollechem Batulém;

(Tradução)
GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN
AND DIU

Secretaria

Portaria

É aprovado o compromisso da Devalaia de Xri Daresvar e suas filiais, de Dargalim, que tem 21 artigos e baixa assinado, com o respectivo catálogo dos mazanes, pelo Director dos Serviços de Administração Civil.

Por ordem e em nome do Administrador do
Território da União de Goa, Damão e Dio.

M. C. Sharma

Secretário-Chefe

Pangim, 20 de Fevereiro de 1965.

Compromisso da Devalaia de Xri Deus Dharesvar, Mauli
e suas filiais, de Dargalim, a que se refere
a Portaria que antecede

CAPITULO I

Da instituição e fundação das Devalaias
e respectiva mazania

Artigo 1.º A Devalaia de Shri Deus Dharesvar e outras Devalaias e divindades suas filiais, mencionadas no seguinte artigo e estabelecidas na freguesia de Dargalim, do concelho de Perném, são da antiga fundação e a sua gerência com a administração dos seus cofres será feita pela respectiva mazania, nos termos da legislação vigente e em harmonia com o preceituado neste compromisso.

Art. 2.º Estas Devalaias são:

a) De Sri Deus Dharesvar (principal), de Sri Deus Naraina, de Sri Deus Purvachari, de Sri Devi Bumicá, de Sri Deus Prabhu e de Sri Deus Ons, cada uma nas Devalaias de idênticos nomes, à excepção de Sri Deus Prabhu que se acha instituído na Devalaia de Sri Devi Bumicá, e mais duas pedras (ídolos de Bramana e Ons). Todas estas Devalaias são situadas no prédio Hollechem Batulém;

(b) Of Sri Devi Mauli; in the Temple of the same name, situated in the plot of land Rovolnata Batulem;

(c) Of Sri Deus Rovolnata and the image of Sri Deus Butnata, in the Temple of Sri Rovolnata and the sacred spot «Chovato», situated in the plot of land Holiechem Batulem;

(d) Of Sri Deus Damodar or Damobá, in the Temple of the same name, situated in the plot of land Tican Nillé Porobo;

(e) Of Sri Deus Braman, on the altar near the tree of Pimpal, existing in the plot of land Garbatulém Crisné Porobo;

(f) Of Sri Deus Maldó, in the Temple of the same name, situated on the plot of land Batulem Ram Sinai;

(g) Of Sri Deus Dadda, in the Temple of the same name, situated on the plot of land Daddachá Cungó;

(h) Of Sri Deus Purvonso, in the Temple of the same name situated on the plot of land Moinchem Adduc;

(i) Of Sri Deus Darvollo, in the Temple of the same name situated on the plot of land Darvol Batulem; and

(j) Of Sri Devi Santeri, on the altar situated on the plot of land Santericodil.

3rd clause—The mahajan mandal of the above Temples is constituted of persons surnamed «Porobo Dessai» and «Onscar», appearing in the list of mahajans appended below which forms the integrated part of the present charter (compromisso), the list whose revision will be done annually, in accordance with the «Regulamento das Mazanias», in force.

4th clause—All the mahajans enjoy the privileges, rights and honours equally well, save the preferences laid down in this charter.

5th clause—The right of mahajan is hereditary and perpetual for the families of mahajans appearing in the list of mahajans appended, it being handed over from generation to generation to the descendants of masculine sex and to the adopted sons, in accordance with law.

6th clause—All the mahajans are bound to fulfil the following duties:

(a) To hold without pay the posts regarding the managing committee and administration for which they are elected or nominated and to do everything within their possibilities for the progress of the Temple.

(b) To contribute with his share to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses.

CHAPTER II

7th clause—The managing bodies are described in the *Regulamento das Mazanias* in force, by virtue of which is regulated the mode of election, or nomination, constitution, the functioning and competence.

CHAPTER III

Assets, receipts and expenses

8th clause—The assets of the Temples are:

- 1—The rustic properties;
- 2—The edifices of the Temples;
- 3—The articles of gold, silver and other metals;
- 4—The religious vestments;
- 5—Various other articles and utensils; and
- 6—Cash balances.

Para unique.—All these immovable and movable properties enlisted in the book of funds or inventory of the mahajan mandal,

b) De Sri Devi Mauli, na Devalaia do mesmo nome, situada no prédio Rovolnata Batulém;

c) De Sri Deus Rovolnata e a imagem de Sri Deus Butnata, na Devalaia de Sri Ravalnata e o local sagrado «Chovatto», situadas no prédio Holiechem Batulém;

d) De Sri Deus Damodar ou Damobá, na Devalaia do mesmo nome, situada no prédio Tican Nilé Porobo;

e) De Sri Deus Braman, no altar junto duma árvore «Pimpol» existente no prédio Garbatulém Crisne Porobo;

f) De Sri Deus Maldó, na Devalaia do mesmo nome, situada no prédio Batulém Ram Sinai;

g) Shri Deus Dadda, na Devalaia do mesmo nome, situada no prédio Daddacho Cungó;

h) De Sri Deus Purvechó, na Devalaia do mesmo nome, situada no prédio Moinchém Adduc;

i) De Sri Darvoll, na Devalaia do mesmo nome, situada no prédio Darvol Batulém;

j) De Sri Deus Santeri, no altar situado no prédio Santericodil.

Art. 3.º A mazania das supraditas Devalaias é constituída dos indivíduos de apelidos «Porobo Dessais» e «Onscar», constantes do catálogo anexo que faz parte integrante do presente compromisso, catálogo cuja revisão se fará anualmente, nos termos do Regulamento das Mazanias, em vigor.

Art. 4.º Todos os mazanes gozam de regalias, direitos e honras iguais, salvo as preferências constataadas neste compromisso.

Art. 5.º O direito do mazane é hereditário e perpétuo para as famílias dos mazanes constantes do catálogo anexo, transmitindo-se de geração a geração aos descendentes varões e aos adoptivos tomados nos termos da lei.

Art. 6.º Todos os mazanes são obrigados a cumprir as seguintes prescrições:

a) Servir gratuitamente os cargos da gerência e administração para que forem eleitos ou nomeados, fazendo o que estiver ao seu alcance para o progresso da Devalaia.

b) Concorrer com a sua quota parte para a despesa ordinária.

CAPITULO II

Art. 7.º Os corpos gerentes são designados no Regulamento das Mazanias das Devalaias, em vigor, segundo o qual regular-se-á o modo da sua eleição ou nomeação, constituição, o funcionamento e competência.

CAPITULO III

Fundos, receita e despesa

Art. 8.º Constituem o fundo das Devalaias:

- 1.º Os prédios rústicos;
- 2.º Os edificios das Devalaias;
- 3.º Os objectos de ouro, prata e outros metais;
- 4.º Taxas de actos cultuais;
- 5.º Diversos artigos e utensílios; e
- 6.º Saldos em dinheiro.

§ único. Todos esses bens imóveis e móveis serão relacionados no livro do «Fundo ou Inventário» da mazania.

9th clause — The income consists of:

- 1 — The income from lands;
- 2 — Annual contribution from the respective mahajans;
- 3 — Interest on the capital lent;
- 4 — Taxes for the acts of cult;
- 5 — Product of the gifts and donations; and
- 6 — Any other receipts from eventual or origin.

10th clause — The expenses consist of:

- 1 — Maintenance and cleanliness of the edifices;
- 2 — Land tax and interests, administrative tax* for supervision (derrama) and other charges;
- 3 — Remuneration for the servants who do not enjoy fruit of the land;
- 4 — Expenses for the cult and festivals;
- 5 — Other items of expenses.

Para unique. — The receipts and expenses will be shown on the annual budget.

CHAPTER IV

Cult and festivals

11th clause — The following are cults and festivals:

Cults

(a) In the Temples of Sri Deus Daresvar, Sri Devi Bumica and Sri Deus Damodora there will be every day puja, nandadip (Permanent light) and neivedia (rice offering).

(b) In the Temple of Sri Devi Mauli there will be every day puja, nandadip and neivedia;

(c) In the Temples of Sri Rovolnata, Sri Deu Naraina, Sri Deu Purvachari, Sri Deu Porvonso, Sri Deus Braman and Sri Deus Onso there will be puja, nandadip, daily;

(d) In the Temples of Sri Dadda, Sri Deu Maldo and Sri Deu Darvol there will be puja on all Mondays, Purnimas (full moon) and Amavashia (new moon).

Festivals

1 — In the month of Cheitra:

a) On the day of Varsha-Pratipada (1st day of the New year), according to the Hindu Calendar — Panchang-pujan and vachan (reading) during evening period, in the Temple of Sri Mauli.

In the morning period, the ceremony of dressing «Sati»;

b) On the day of Purnima (Full moon), Holi cutting ceremony and the festive act of Sati;

2 — In the month of Ashad:

a) The Deupana ceremony (blessing coulo-giving ceremony) to each and everyone of the village who may go there for it, on any Sunday or Wednesday, prior to Axaddi Ecadaxi, or may Xudha Pacxa (1st fortnight), in the Temple of Sri Dhareshvar.

3 — In the month of Xravan:

a) Four Mondays in the Temple of Sri Dhareshvar, puja and sermons, the expenses of the 1st being made by the inhabitants of the ward Deulvaddo, of the second by the Pujari Boto of the same Temple, of the third by the family of Puruxottoma Fondé P. Dessai and of the fourth by the family of Mucunda Gopal P. Dessai;

b) Four Tuesdays in the Temple of Sri Devi Mauli, the expenses of the first being made by the inhabitants of the ward Tolem, during the day-time and during the night-time by Shri Balchondra Gopal P.

Art. 9.º A receita consiste em:

- 1.º Rendas dos prédios;
- 2.º Finta ou quota anual dos respectivos mazanes;
- 3.º Juros dos capitais mutuados;
- 4.º Taxas de actos cultuais;
- 5.º Produto de oblatas e donativos;
- 6.º Quaisquer receitas de proveniência eventual.

Art. 10.º A despesa consiste em:

- 1.º Conservação e limpeza dos edifícios;
- 2.º Contribuição predial e juros, derrama e outros encargos;
- 3.º Remuneração dos servidores que não usufruem os prédios;
- 4.º Custeio do culto e festividade; e
- 5.º Outras verbas.

§ único. As receitas e despesas constarão do orçamento anual.

CAPITULO IV

Culto e festividades

Art. 11.º São os seguintes cultos e festividades:

Cultos

a) Nas Devalaias de Sri Deus Dhareshvar, Sri Devi Bumica e de Sri Deus Damodar, haverá todos os dias, puja, nandadip (luz permanente) e neivedia (oferecimento de arroz);

b) Na Devalaia de Sri Devi Mauli, haverá todos os dias, puja, nandadip e neivedia;

c) Nas Devalaias de Sri Deus Ravolnata, de Sri Deus Naraina, de Sri Deus Purvachari, de Sri Deus Purvonso, de Sri Deus Braman e de Sri Deus Ons, haverá puja, nandadip, diários;

d) Nas Devalaias de Sri Deus Dadda, de Sri Deus Maldó e de Sri Deus Darvol, haverá puja em todas as segundas-feiras, Purnimãs (luas cheias) e Amavaxias (luas novas).

Festividades

1 — No mês de Cheitra:

a) No dia «Varxa-pratipada» (1.º dia do ano novo) segundo o calendário hindu: *Panchanga* — pujan e vachan (leitura) no período de tarde, na Devalaia de Sri Devi Mauli;

No período de manhã, a cerimónia de vestir «Sati»;

b) No dia Purnimã (lua cheia) cerimónia de corte de «Holi» e o acto festivo de «Sati».

2 — No mês de Axada:

a) A cerimónia de Deupana (cerimónia de dar bênção «Coulo») a toda e qualquer pessoa da aldeia que lá for recebê-lo, em qualquer domingo ou quarta-feira, antes de Axadi-Ecadaxi, ou seja de Xudha-pacxa (1.ª quinzena) na Devalaia de Sri Deus Dhareshvar.

3 — No mês de Xravana:

a) Quatro segundas-feiras na Devalaia de Sri Deus Dhareshvar, puja e sermão, custeadas, a 1.ª pelos habitantes do bairro Devulvadó, a 2.ª pelo pujari Boto da mesma Devalaia, a 3.ª pela família de Purxotoma Fondé Porobo Dessai e a 4.ª pela família de Mucunda Gopala Porobo Dessai;

b) Quatro terças-feiras, na Devalaia de Sri Devi Mauli, custeada a 1.ª pelos habitantes do bairro Tolém, de dia, e, de noite por Balchondra Gopal Porobo Dessai; a 2.ª pelos habitantes do bairro Maca-

Dessai; of the second by the inhabitants of the ward Macazana, during the day-time, and during the night-time by Shri Puruxotoma Lada, of Arabo; of the third by the family of Cadpo of Dargalim, during the day-time, and during the night-time by Shri Govinda Siurama P. Dessai, and of the fourth by Shri Uttoma Ramachandra P. Dessai, during the day-time as well as during the night-time;

c) Three Thursdays in the Temple of Sri Deu Purvachari, the first being celebrated by the inhabitants of the ward Oxelbaga, the second by the heirs of Rauji Tuque P. Dessai, of Dargalim, and the third by the inhabitants of the ward Arabo;

d) Four Fridays in the Temple of Sri Devi Bumica, the expenses of the first being made by the inhabitants of the Manaswaddo and Tivadem, the second by the family of the Pujari of the same Temple, Boto Alvo; the third by the mahajans Onscars, and the fourth by the family of Zoirama Porobo Dessai, of Dargalim, preceded by the ceremonies of Kirtans (preaching) and others and of cult;

e) Four Sundays, in the Temple of Sri Deu Ravalnata, the expenses of the 1st being made by the family of the Laxumana Panduranga P. Dessai; of the second by the family of the maid-Servant Tara Calavanta; of the third by the servant-pujari of the same Temple and of the fourth by the family of Vithoba Gopala P. Dessai;

f) Ecadaxi in the Temple of Sri Deus Naraina by the servant, pujari, of the same Temple;

g) Saptaha in the Temple of Sri Daresvar on the day of Sudha Ecadaxi, during 24 hours.

4 — In the month of Bhadrapad:

a) Ceremony of Navem (New blade cutting ceremony) in the presence of Mahajans, Dessais and Onscars.

5 — In the month of Asvina:

a) Navaratra, in the Temple of Sri Daresvar, beginning with Ghatta-Stapana ends on the day of Vijaia-Dashami with puranas and kirtans, for nine consecutive nights;

b) Dassara beginning with Vijaia-Dashami lasts for 15 days. On this day the divinities of Maui, Ravalnata and Butnata having been dressed in the Temple of Sri Ravalnata, where they stay, the mahajans Porobo Dessais and Onscars, accompanied by the inhabitants present go for Apte-pujana and coming back from there after the ceremonies being done, return to the same Temple of Sri Rovolnata and when the said divinities come out of Mungsal and reach to the Mantap of the same Temple, the mahajans Onscars or any one of them place a coconut after the mahajans Porobo Dessais have placed it. This done, the same divinities go to the Temple of Sri Daresvar and on returning after the celebration of the act of Shivalagna go to the Temple Sri Maui when Raulo must give the pauner where they remain for 5 days. On the 5th day they go to the Temple of Sri Daresvar. From this Temple they come out on the ninth day of the dressing ceremony and go to the Temple of Sri Maldó, after giving blessing to Guravs. This done they go to the Temple of Sri Onso where the ceremonies of giving blessings to the mahajans Onscars and next to Sauntos (descendants of Ladu Apá Saunto) and the members of his family, as well as to his nephews. After this they go to the Temple of Sri Deus Maldó.

On the last day of Dassara Festival (Caulass) Onscars have right next to Porobos Dessais to re-

sana, de dia, e, de noite por Purchotoma Lada, de Arabó; a 3.ª pela família de Codpó de Dargalim, de dia, e, de noite por Govinda Siurama Porobo Dessai, e a 4.ª por Utoma Ramachondra Porobo Dessai, tanto de dia como de noite;

c) Três quintas-feiras na Devalaia de Sri Deus Purvachari, sendo a 1.ª pelos habitantes do bairro Oxal-baga, a 2.ª pelos herdeiros de Rauji Tuque P. Dessai, de Dargalim e 3.ª pelos habitantes do bairro Arabó;

d) Quatro sextas-feiras, na Devalaia de Sri Devi Bumica, custeadas a 1.ª pelos habitantes dos bairros Manosvadó e Tivadem, a 2.ª pela família do pujari da mesma Devalaia, Boto Albé, a 3.ª pelos mazanes Onscars e 4.ª pela família de Zoirama Porobo Dessai, de Dargalim, procedidas de cerimônias de «quirtonãs» e outras e de culto;

e) Quatro domingos, na Devalaia de Sri Deus Ravalnata, custeados, o 1.º pela família de Laxumona Panduranga P. Dessai, o 2.º pela família da servidora Tará Calavonta, 3.º pelo servidor-pujari da mesma Devalaia e o 4.º pela família de Vitola Gopala Porobo Dessai;

f) «Ecadaxi» na Devalaia de Sri Deus Naraina, pelo servidor-pujari da mesma;

g) «Saptaha» na Devalaia de Sri Deus Dharesvar, no dia Shudha Ecadaxi, durante 24 horas.

4 — No mês de Bhadrapad:

a) Cerimônia de Novém (corte de espiga nova) com assistência dos mazanes Dessais e Onscars.

5 — No mês de Ashvina:

a) «Navaratra», na Devalaia de Sri Deus Dharesvar, começando com «Ghattasthapana» e termina no dia «Vijai-Dashami», com puranas e quirtonas, durante nove noites consecutivas;

b) «Dossró» a começar com «Vijai-Dashmi», com duração de 15 dias.

Nesse dia, as divindades de Maui, Ravalnata e Bhutnata, vestidas na Devalaia de Sri Rovolnata, onde ficam, vão os mazanes Porobos Dessais e Onscars, acompanhados dos habitantes presentes para «Apte-pujan», e depois de voltarem dali, feitas as cerimônias, voltam para a dita Devalaia de Sri Rovolnata, e quando saem as referidas divindades do «mungsal», chegada ao montopo da mesma Devalaia, os mazanes Onscars ou qualquer deles deixam o coco após os mazanes Porobos Dessais. Depois disto, as mesmas divindades vão para a Devalaia de Sri Deus Dharesvar e após a volta e celebrado o acto de «Shivalagna», vão para a Devalaia de Sri Devi Maui, quando o Raulo deve dar o «pauner», onde ficam durante cinco dias. No quinto dia vão para a Devalaia de Sri Deus Dharesvar. Desta Devalaia saem no nono dia da cerimônia de vestir e vão para a Devalaia de Sri Deus Maldó, depois de dar bênção aos Gurous. Feito isto, vão para a Devalaia de Sri Deus Ons, onde se fazem as cerimônias de dar bênção aos mazanes Onscars e a seguir aos Sauntos (descendentes de Ladu Apá Saunto) e seus familiares, bem assim aos sobrinhos, seguindo depois para a Devalaia de Sri Deus Maldó;

No último dia da festividade de «Dossró» (Caulass), os Onscars têm direito logo depois dos Porobos

ceiving blessing in the court-yard of the Temple of Sri Rovolnata.

6 — In the month of Kartika:

a) The festival of Tulxivivaha on the altar existing in front of the Temple of Sri Deu Naraina;

b) Festival of Kartika Dipotsava in the Temple of Sri Deu Rovolnata for 6 days from the day of Shuda-Daxamim till Purnima, with purans, sermons, illuminations, etc., The expenses of which are made by the family of Zoirama Porobo Dessai and by the family of Gopala Porobo Dessai;

c) Cuncarechi Zatra on the day of Crisna Chaturdaxi (14th day of the second fortnight). The procession comes out from the Temple of Sri Deu Darvol and goes to the altar of Sri Devi Santeri;

d) Diuzachi Zatra on the day of Amavaxia (new moon). The procession comes out with the lamps lit by Guravs bailadeiras and Bavins giving 5 rounds about the Temple. On the next day of Diuzachi Zatra the maid-servant Bavinas should go with a light (divaz) to the houses of Onscars in the first place and then to those of the village.

7 — In the month of Margaxirxa:

a) The festival of «Zatra» in the Temple of Sri Daresvar, on the day of Shuda-Daxamim (10th day of 1st fortnight with samaradhana of 5 bramanas, besides Onscars and Porobo Dessais or any one from Onscars and from Porobo Dessais, procession of palanquim and a dramatic play following Balkrida.

This procession of palanquim during the night, which goes to all the Temples, during the three turns. It goes to the temple of Sri Onso when the sacred round begins, where the mahajans Onscars should keep in the paliki a cocoanut.

8 — In the month of Pouxá:

a) The festival of Colosso on the day of full moon with a procession of Colosso which coming out of the Temple of Sri Deu Madlo goes about the village and whilst returning during the night some Onscars and Porobos Dessais make a supplication. Then Raulos, farazes and other servants take the Dadro to the river.

9 — In the month of Magha:

a) The festival of Baska in the Temple of Sri Deu Ravalnata in which the member of the Onscar family takes his seat in the first place.

10 — In the month of Falguna:

a) The festival of Sismo which lasts for 7 days with the Holi ceremony on the 15th day and on the second day Hardonim with the beat of ghumttans and dramatic plays. During this festival the romatt or popular plays whilst going to Arabo should first visit the houses of mahajans Onscars.

12th clause — Each one of these festivals consist of various acts ceremonies of cult which are celebrated within and outside of the edifices of the Temples at the usual places and according to praxis amidst which are the following:

1 — During the festivals of Xigmo the romatt or the play whilst going to the ward Arabo should go first to the houses of the mahajans Onscars.

2 — The mahajans Onscars have right to take their seat at all the meetings and ceremonies along with the mahajans Porobos Dessais, that is to occupy

Dessais, a receber bênção, no pátio da Devalaia de Sri Deus Rovolnata.

6 — No mês de Kartika:

a) Festividade de «Tulxivivaha», no altar existente defronte da Devalaia de Sri Deus Naraina;

b) Festividade de «Cartica-Dipotshau», na Devalaia de Sri Deus Rovolnata, durante seis dias a partir de Shudha-Daxamim, até Purnimã, com purana, sermão, iluminação, etc., custeada pelas famílias de Zoirama Porobo Dessai e Gopal Porobo Dessai;

c) «Cuncariachi Zatrã», no dia Crisna-Chaturdaxi (14.º dia da 2.ª quinzena), saindo a procissão, da Devalaia de Sri Deus Darvol até o altar de Sri Devi Santeri;

d) «Diuzanchi Zatrã», no dia Amavaxeá (lua nova) saindo a procissão na qual acendem luzes, Gurous, Bailadeiras e Bavinas, dando 5 voltas ao redor da Devalaia. No segundo dia de Diuzanchi Zatrã a servidora Bavina deve ir com uma luz (Divaz) às casas dos mazanes Onscars em 1.º lugar e depois às da aldeia.

7 — No mês de Margaxirxa:

a) A festividade de «Zatrã», na Devalaia de Sri Deus Dharesvar, no dia Shudha-Daxami (10.º dia de 1.ª quinzena) com samaradhana de 5 bramanes e mais Onscars e Porobos Dessais, ou melhor, um Onscar e um Dessai, procissão de palanquim e representação teatral a seguir «Balcrida».

Essa procissão de palanquim, pela noite, que vai a todas as Devalaias durante três giros, indo à Devalaia de Sri Deus Onso, quando começar o segundo giro, onde os mazanes Onscars devem deixar no palanquim, um coco.

8 — No mês de Pouxá:

a) A festividade de «Colosso», no dia de lua cheia, com procissão de Colosso que, saindo da Devalaia de Sri Deus Maldó, percorre bairro por bairro em toda a freguesia e ao voltar à noite uns Onscars e Porobos Dessais, fazem rogatório, devendo depois os Raulos, Farazes e outros servidores, levar o «Dadró» no rio.

9 — No mês de Magha:

a) A festividade de «Boscá», na Devalaia de Sri Deus Rovolnata, em que o membro da família de Onscars, toma assento em primeiro lugar.

10 — No mês de Falguna:

a) A festividade de «Xigmo», que dura sete dias com a cerimônia de «Holli» no 15.º dia e segundo dia «Haldonim», com toque de gumtans e representações teatrais. Durante esta festividade, o romoto ou brinco, ao ir ao Arabó deve ir primeiro à casa dos mazanes Onscars.

Art. 12.º Cada uma dessas festividades consistem em vários actos, cerimônias do culto que se celebram dentro e fora dos edifícios das Devalaias, nos lugares de estilo e segundo a praxe entre os quais são os seguintes:

1. Durante a festividade de «Xigmo», o romoto ou brinco ao ir ao Arabó, deverá ir em primeiro lugar à casa dos mazanes Onscars;

2. Os mazanes Onscars têm direito a tomar assento em todas as reuniões e cerimônias juntamente com os mazanes Porobos Dessais, isto é, ocuparem

the seat reserved for the mahajans «Totto» of the mahajans.

3—At all the ceremonies of coulo and others in which there is praxis of making all the ceremonies, the mahajans Onscars should be present for them all, receiving the «coulo», on the occasion, in the second place, the mahajans Porobos Dessais being in the first place;

4—When the servants in order to complete the ceremonies (Colosso) etc. go about the village, they on arriving at the ward of Onscars should first go to the houses of the latter, as well as Romatt, Colos, Diujam, Novem, etc., when they go to the ward Arabo.

5—Besides, the mahajans Onscars have right to all the privileges pertaining to the quality of mahajans, along with the mahajans Porobos Dessais, save the priority of the latter mentioned in this charter. In the competent book of mahajan mandal will be described each one of those festivals with indication of locality, practices and rituals.

CHAPTER V

Servants and services

13th clause—The servants of the said Temples are: Botos, Zoixis, Gurous, Raulos, Bavinas, Bailadeiras, Carpinteiros, Barbeiros, Camblis, Mainatos, Vir, Farazes and Alparqueiros (Sandal-makers).

1—The family of Boto Albe, of Dargalim:

Besides the acts of religious rites, celebrated in conformity with the prescription of Veda (vedeta), in all the Temples, this family makes puja in the Temples of Sri Deus Puronso, of Sri Deus Damodar, of Sri Devi Bumica, of Sri Prabhu and of Sri Bramana;

2—The family of Zoixi:

This family celebrates puja of Sri Deus Naraina and of Holi, reading of the calendar—this service today is performed by the family of Boto in substitution of the family of Zoixi because the latter has disappeared.

3—The family of Gurou:

This family celebrates puja of Sri Deus Dhareshwar and of Sri Deus Purvachari. This puja is done by the family of Boto because the family of Gurou has disappeared.

4—The families of Biungo Raulo and Nanum Raulo;

This family perform puja of Sri Deus Darvol, of Sri Deus Maldo and of Sri Deus Dadda.

5—The family of Nargo Raulo:

This family does puja of Sri Devi Mauli, of Sri Deus Rovolnata and Chovato; today this service, because the family of Nargo Raulo has disappeared, is done by the family of Hari Nango Raulo; this service was performed in olden times and during some years by Boto Albe;

6—The families of Ganexa Deuli, Casturem Bavina, Seguna Deuli, Tara Calavanta, Sazrem Calavanta, Bala Calavanta and Moaso Deuli perform the daily service of sweeping, cleaning, lighting the lamps at night inside the Temples of Sri Devi Mauli, Sri Deus Rovolnata, Sri Deus Puronso, Sri Deus Maldo, Sri Deus Dadda and Chovato, and also on the festival days, both during the day-time and night-time.

o assento destinado para os mazanes «Tottó» dos mazanes;

3. Em todas as cerimónias do «Collo», na ocasião, em segundo lugar, sendo os mazanes Porobos Dessais em primeiro;

4. Quando os servidores para completar as cerimónias (Colosso, etc.), vão andar pela aldeia, chegado ao bairro dos Onscars, em primeiro lugar devem ir à casa destes, bem como o romoto, colosso, diuzam, novém, etc., quando vão para o bairro Arabó;

5. Além disto, os mazanes Onscars têm direito a todas as regalias inerentes à qualidade de mazane, juntamente com os mazanes Porobos Dessais, à excepção da prioridade destes, declarada neste compromisso.

No competente livro da mazania será descrita cada uma dessas festividades com designação dos locais, práticas e rituais.

CAPITULO V

Servidores e serviços

Art. 13.º São servidores das referidas Devalaias: Bottos, Zoixis, Gurous, Raulos, Deulis, Bavinas, Bailadeiras, Carpinteiros, Barbeiros, Camblis, Mainatos, Virs, Farazes e Alparqueiros.

1.º A família de Boto Albê, de Dargalim:

Além de actos do rito religioso, celebrados em conformidade com as prescrições de vedas (vedoeta), em todas as Devalaias faz puja nas Devalaias de Sri Deus Puvonso, de Sri Deus Damodar, de Sri Devi Bumica, de Sri Deus Prabhu e de Sri Deus Bramana.

2.º A família de Zoixi:

Celebra puja de Sri Deus Naraina e o de «Holli», leitura de calendário—serviço é hoje prestado, em substituição desta, por estar extinta, pela família de Botto.

3.º A família de Gurou:

Celebra puja de Sri Deus Dhareshvar e de Sri Deus Purvachari; por a família de Gurou hoje estar extinta é substituída pela da de Botto.

4.º As famílias de Biungó Raulo e Nanum Raulo:

Fazem puja de Sri Deus Darvol, Sri Deus Maldó e de Sri Deus Dadd.

5.º A família de Nargó Raul:

Faz puja de Sri Devi Mauli, Sri Deus Rovolnata e Chovató; hoje este serviço, por estar extinta a família de Nargó Raul é prestado pelo Hari Nangó Raul, tendo sido prestados em tempos, durante alguns anos pelo Boto Albê.

6.º As famílias de Ganês Deuli, Casturém Bavina, Seguna Deuli, Tará Calavanta, Sazrém Calavanta, Baiá Calavanta e Mossó Deuli, fazem o serviço diário de varrer, limpar e iluminar de noite, os recintos das Devalaias de Sri Devi Mauli, Sri Deus Ravalnata, Sri Deus Puvonso, Sri Deus Maldó, Sri Deus Dadda e Chovató, e bem assim nos dias das festividades, tanto de dia como de noite.

7 — The families of Caxi Bhavin, Visnum Deuli and Siulo Deuli, do daily service similar to that mentioned before or may be of sweeping, cleaning, lighting the lamps, at night, and especially, during the festivals, both during the day and night, in the Temples of Sri Deu Daresvar, Sri Deu Purvachari, Sri Deu Naraina and Sri Deu Onso.

8 — The family of carpenters performs the service of holding and carrying the palki, when comes out in procession and to place the seat for Tarangas during the Dassara Festival.

9 — The family of Dhobi does the service of washing the clothes belonging to the Temples and to spread the cloth to serve a seat for Haridas, when he preaches and to remove it during the Dassara festival.

10 — The family of Cambli fulfils and executes any orders relating to the works of the Temples, issued by the mahajans and the managing committee, in particular, during the festivals of Dassara and Xigmo.

11 — The families of barbers and sandal-makers do the service of their competence, in relation to the Temples and the cult.

12 — The families of *Vir* and *farazes* do the service of playing musical instruments during all and each of the festivals, to carry to the people of the village and to the other servants any message, notices, orders etc. issued by the mahajans and the managing committee and to help in the recovery of receipts and contributions (fintas) of the Temple. Besides, the family or «Vir» performs the puja of Sri Paune-bhagat and practive and peculiar act of his family «Onvalnim» and to bless under the divine influence of Sri Deu Paune-bhagat, those present for the festivals of *Basca* and *Dassara*.

a) All the said servants, besides performing the duties which belongs to them, should be present for principal festivals such as *Saptá*, *Dassara*, *Zatra* and *Xigmo* and for each and every procession and should do the peculiar services of traditional customs.

b) In token of services performed, the said servants enjoy the fruit of the lands belonging to the Temples, through the generations.

CHAPTER VI

General provisions

14th clause — It is permitted for Hindus of all classes according to their usages and customs, to practice cult, institute festivals and to give donations to the Temples, but they cannot for this reason have right equal to that of mahajan.

15th clause — At all the acts of the cult and festivals, the mahajans, the consignees of feasts and the servants will perform the act, each, of their competence, according to customs.

16th clause — The taxes for religious cult will be those as per the respective schedule whose elaboration or modification will be within the powers of the managing committee which in due time will submit it for superior appreciation.

17th clause — The servants who fail to discharge their duties will be penalised in accordance with the provisions of no. 5 under clause no. 52 of the *Regulamento das Mazanias*, in force.

18th clause — It is of the competence of *mahajan mandal* to resolve on the matters pertaining to the cult, as also to alter and reform the present charter, according to and as per the form established in law.

7.º As famílias de Caxi Bavina, Visnum Deuli e Siuló Deuli, fazem serviços diários idêntico do atrás mencionado ou seja de varrer, limpar e iluminar, de noite, e em especial durante as festividades, tanto de dia como de noite, nas Devalaias de Sri Deus Dharesvar, Sri Deus Purvachari, Sri Deus Naraina e de Sri Deus Onso.

8.º A família de carpinteiros, presta o serviço de assegurar e transportar Palanquim, quando sai em procissão e colocar o assento de «Tarangas», durante a festividade de Dassoró.

9.º A família de mainato, faz o serviço de lavar a roupa pertencente às Devalaias e pôr o pano para servir de assento ao Haridás, enquanto faz «quirtanas» e retirá-lo durante a festividade de Dassoró.

10.º A família de Cambli, cumpre e executa quaisquer ordens respeitantes aos trabalhos das Devalaias, dados pelos mazanes e mesa administrativa, em especial, nas festividades de Dassoró e Xigmó.

11.º As famílias de barbeiros e alparqueiros, fazem serviços da sua competência, em relação às Devalaias e cultos.

12.º As famílias de Vir e Farazes, prestam serviço de tocar instrumentos músicos durante todas e cada uma das festividades, transmitir a população da aldeia e aos outros servidores, quaisquer recados, avisos, ordens, etc., dados pelos mazanes e mesa administrativa e auxiliar na cobrança das receitas e fintas da Devalaia. Além disto, a família de Vir presta o serviço de puja de Sri Deus Paune-bhagat e pratica o acto peculiar da sua família «Onvalnim» e abençoar, sob a influência Divina de Sri Deus Pauné-bhagat, os assistentes nas festividades de Bascá e Dassaró.

a) Todos os referidos servidores, além de prestar os serviços que lhes são incumbidos, devem assistir às festividades principais como «Saptá, Dassoró, Zatrá e Xigmó» e a cada procissão e fazer os serviços peculiares de costume tradicional.

b) Em remuneração dos serviços prestados, os referidos servidores usufruem prédios pertencentes às Devalaias, através das gerações.

CHAPTER VI

Disposições gerais

Art. 14.º É permitido aos hindus de qualquer classe, segundo os seus usos e costumes, prestar culto, instituir festividades e fazer doctivos à Devalaia, não podendo, porém, por tais actos ter direito de mazane.

Art. 15.º Em todos os actos de culto e festividades, os mazanes, os consignatários de festas e os servidores executarão os actos que a cada um compete, segundo a praxe.

Art. 16.º As taxas de actos culturais serão as constantes da respectiva tabela cuja elaboração ou modificação competirá à mesa administrativa que em devido tempo a submeterá à apreciação das estações competentes.

Art. 17.º Aos servidores que faltarem aos seus deveres, serão impostas as penas previstas no n.º 5.º do artigo 52.º do Regulamento das Mazanias.

Art. 18.º É da competência da mazania resolver os assuntos inerentes ao culto, bem como, alterar e reformar o presente compromisso, nos termos e pela forma estatuída na lei.

19th clause—In the case of extinction or dissolution of mahajan mandal, in question, caused incidentally for want of descendants in direct male line from the mahajans enrolled in the register book of mahajans and from adopted sons taken as per the *Código de Usos e Costumes* of hindus inhabitants of Goa or for any other reason, the same association should be amalgamated with the mahajan mandal of the Temple of Sri Deu Calboirão and its affiliations, of the same village, handing over the properties of the former to the latter.

20th clause—This charter on being approved by the Government will produce effect three days after its publication in the Goa Government Gazette.

21st clause—The *mahajan mandal* binds itself to rules and regulative in force and to those that will be enacted in future.

List of mahajans (1st group)

1—Bhalchandra Gopal Porobo Dessai; 2—Balá Gopala Porobo Dessai; 3—Balchandra Mucunda Porobo Dessai; 4—Datarama Siurama Porobo Dessai; 5—Datarama Ladcoba Porobo Dessai; 6—Esvonta Naraina Porobo Dessai; 7—Fondu Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 8—Ganaxama Esvonta Porobo Dessai; 9—Gopala Vitola Porobo Dessai; 10—Ganaxama Vitola Porobo Dessai; 11—Gopala Jeganata Porobo Dessai; 12—Gopala Ramachandra Porobo Dessai; 13—Ganaxama Madeva Porobo Dessai; 14—Jeirama Balacrisna Porobo Dessai; 15—Jeganata Gopala Porobo Dessai; 16—Janardana Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 17—Ladcoba Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 18—Madeva Ganaxama Porobo Dessai; 19—Naguxa Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 20—Naraina Esvonta Porobo Dessai; 21—Panduronga Gunaji Porobo Dessai; 22—Prabhacar Gopala Porobo Dessai; 23—Quexova Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 24—Ragunata Quexeva Porobo Dessai; 25—Rajarama Ladcoba Porobo Dessai; 26—Rogunata Gangaji Porobo Dessai; 27—Rajanicañta Nilacanta Porobo Dessai; 28—Rogunata Naraina Porobo Dessai; 29—Siurama Balacrisna Porobo Dessai; 30—Sitarama Gopala Porobo Dessai; 31—Srirama Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 32—Sacarama Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 33—Sivaji Ganaxama Porobo Dessai; 34—Utoma Gopala Porobo Dessai; 35—Utoma Ramchondra Porobo Dessai; 36—Vitola Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 37—Vinaica Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 38—Xantarama Siurama Porobo Dessai; 39—Xaligrama Parisrama Porobo Dessai.

2nd group of mahajans

40—Bicu Hari Onscar; 41—Datá Babló Onscar; 42—Essó Bapu Onscar; 43—Madeva Laxumana Onscar; 44—Naraina Essó Onscar; 45—Visnum Laxumana Onscar; 46—Zoirama Babló Onscar.

Directorate of Civil Administration Services, Panjim, 19th February, 1965.—The Director, *Sripad Anant Nadkarni*.

Home Department

ORDER

HD.6-2001/65

The following notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, is re-

Art. 19.º No caso de extinção ou dissolução da mazania de que se trata, ocasionada por falta absoluta de descendentes em linha directa, varões dos mazanes inscritos no catálogo e de adoptivos, tomados nos termos do Código de Usos e Costumes dos hindus habitantes de Goa ou por qualquer outro motivo, deverá a mesma associação fundir-se com a mazania da Devalaia de Sri Deus Cal-Boirão e suas filiais, da mesma freguesia, passando todos os bens daquela a pertencer a esta.

Art. 20.º Este compromisso depois de ser aprovado pelo Governo, entrará em vigor três dias depois da sua publicação no *Boletim Oficial*.

Art. 21.º A mazania sujeita-se às leis e regulamentos vigentes e as que de futuro se promulgarem.

Catálogo de Mazanes (1.º grupo)

1—Balchondra Gopala Porobo Dessai; 2—Balá Gopala Porobo Dessai; 3—Balchondra Mucunda Porobo Dessai; 4—Datarama Siurama Porobo Dessai; 5—Datarama Ladcoba Porobo Dessai; 6—Esvonta Naraina Porobo Dessai; 7—Fondu Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 8—Ganaxama Esvonta Porobo Dessai; 9—Gopala Vitola Porobo Dessai; 10—Ganaxama Vitola Porobo Dessai; 11—Gopal Jeganata Porobo Dessai; 12—Gopala Ramachondra Porobo Dessai; 13—Ganaxama Madeva Porobo Dessai; 14—Jeirama Balacrisna Porobo Dessai; 15—Jaganata Gopal Porobo Dessai; 16—Janardana Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 17—Ladcoba Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 18—Madeva Ganaxama Porobo Dessai; 19—Naguxa Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 20—Naraina Esvonta Porobo Dessai; 21—Panduronga Gangagi Porobo Dessai; 22—Prabhacar Gopal Porobo Dessai; 23—Quexeva Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 24—Rogunata Quexeva Porobo Dessai; 25—Rajarama Ladcoba Porobo Dessai; 26—Rogunata Gangagi Porobo Dessai; 27—Rajanicañta Nilconta Porobo Dessai; 28—Rogunata Naraina Porobo Dessai; 29—Siurama Balacrisna Porobo Dessai; 30—Sitarama Gopala Porobo Dessai; 31—Srirama Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 32—Sacarama Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 33—Sivagi Ganaxama Porobo Dessai; 34—Utoma Gopal Porobo Dessai; 35—Utoma Ramachondra Porobo Dessai; 36—Vitola Panduronga Porobo Dessai; 37—Vinaica Rogunata Porobo Dessai; 38—Xantarama Siurama Porobo Dessai; 39—Xaligrama Parisrama Porobo Dessai.

2.º grupo de mazanes

40—Bicú Hari Onscar; 41—Data Babló Onscar; 42—Essó Bapú Onscar; 43—Madeva Laxumana Onscar; 44—Naraina Essó Onscar; 45—Visnum Laxumona Onscar; 46—Zoirama Babló Onscar.

Direcção dos Serviços de Administração Civil, em Pangim, 19 de Fevereiro de 1965.—O Director, *Sripad Anant Nadkarni*.

published herewith for the information of all concerned.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

M. C. Sharma
Chief Secretary

Panjim, 2nd March, 1965.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-11, the 16th February, 1965
27th Magha, 1886

Notification

6/173/64-F.I

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Foreigners Order, 1948, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 1965.

2. In sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 7 of the Foreigners Order, 1948,—

- (a) in clause (i), the word «and» at the end shall be omitted;
- (b) clause (ii) shall be renumbered as clause (iii) and before the clause as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
«(ii) shall, if the permit indicates the place or places for stay in India, report in person or in writing his arrival at, and departure from, any such place to the Registration Officer having jurisdiction at such place, within twenty-four hours after his arrival or, as the case may be, before his intended departure; and».

FATEH SINGH

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Planning and Development Department

Notification

TNC/626/65

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964, the Government is pleased to make the following Rules.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965

1. Short title and commencement:— (i) These Rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965.

(ii) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context;—

(a) «Act» means the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964;

(b) «Form» means a form appended to these Rules;

(c) «Profits of Agriculture» in respect of any land means the surplus remaining with the cultivator, after the expenses of cultivation including the wages of the cultivator, working on the land are deducted from the gross produce;

(d) «Section» means a section of the Act;

(e) Words and expressions used, but not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. Time for making application to Mamlatdar under sub-Section (4) of section 11. —

An application for permission to terminate the tenancy under sub-section (4) of section 11 shall be made by the landlord within 90 days from the date on which the period of the notice given to the tenant under sub-section (2) of section 11 expires.

4. Form of application for recovery of arrears of rent under sub-section (2) of section 12. —

An application for recovery of arrears of rent shall be made by the landlord in Form I.

5. Manner of giving notices by the Mamlatdar or Tribunal — Any notice, required to be given by the Mamlatdar or Tribunal under the provisions of the Act or Rules shall be issued in duplicate and served by delivering or tendering the copy to the person therein-named or by sending it by registered post A. D. to his address or if such person cannot be found, then by affixing the copy to some conspicuous place on the land, if any, to which such notice refers and to the Notice Board of the Mamlatdar's office concerned.

6. Forms of certificates under section 17 and fees therefor —

(1) The certificate to be granted by the Tribunal under sub-section (5) of section 17 shall be in Form II and the certificate to be granted under sub-section (6) of the said section shall be in Form III.

(2) The scale of fees payable for a certificate in Form II or III shall be as under —

1. When the value of the site does not exceed Rs. 2000/- $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the value subject to a minimum of Rs. 2/-.
2. When the value of the site exceeds Rs. 2000/-
 - (i) For the first Rs. 2000/- $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 - (ii) For the amount in excess of Rs. 2000/- upto the value of Rs. 10,000/- 1 per cent.
 - (iii) For the amount in excess of Rs. 10,000/- $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Any fraction of a hundred rupees of Rs. 51/- or more shall be treated as one hundred rupees and any fraction below Rs. 51/- shall be ignored for calculating the fees.

7. Form of and period for making application under section 18 — (1) An application for possession of land or dwelling house under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 18 shall be made in Form IV.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in the Act, the period for making application under section 18 shall be two years from the date on which the right to obtain possession of the land or dwelling house, as

the case may be, is deemed to have accrued to the applicant or within one year from the commencement of the Act, whichever is later.

8. Time for restoration of possession, if the landlord fails to cultivate land personally. —

(1) If a landlord, who resumes any land for personal cultivation fails to cultivate the land within the period specified in sub-section (7) of section 20, he shall restore possession of the land to the tenant within three months from the date on which the above period of one year expires.

(2) The period within which tenant may apply under sub-section (8) of section 20 shall be 6 months from the date on which the period specified in sub-section (7) of that section expires.

9. Manner of apportioning rent on termination of tenancy in respect of part of land leased — (1) For the purposes of sub-section (9) of section 20, the rent for the area remaining with the tenant shall be determined in the following manner. —

(a) The rent shall be calculated at the rate fixed by the Mamlatdar, under section 24 for the village or group of villages or area in which the land is situate for the class of land to which such area belongs.

(b) If the Mamlatdar has not fixed the rate of rent under section 24 and the landlord and tenant do not agree as to the amount of the rent to be paid for such area, the landlord shall make an application in Form V to the Mamlatdar for apportionment of the rent.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) (b) the Mamlatdar shall give a notice to the tenant and after holding an enquiry fix the rent of the area of the land left with the tenant after taking into consideration the following factors — viz.

(a) The total area and kind of the land held by a tenant before the termination of his tenancy of a part of such land and the rent paid by him therefor;

(b) The profits of agriculture of the similar lands in the locality;

(c) The prices in the locality of the particular crop for the growing of which the land is leased; and

(d) The improvements made in the land by the tenant or the landlord.

10. Manner of conducting enquiries into application for possession of lands —

(1) An application shall be presented to the Mamlatdar or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, in person during office hours. An application need not be in any form and where the application presented to the Mamlatdar contains sufficient particulars on a subject matter which appears to fall within the scope of the Act and within his jurisdiction but does not clearly set out the relief, the Mamlatdar shall explain to the person presenting the application the nature of the reliefs available under the Act and shall enquire whether the applicant desires to obtain any such relief. If the applicant expresses a desire so to obtain relief, the Mamlatdar shall record in his own hand on the application the relief asked for and thereupon the application shall be deemed to be an application under section 46.

(2) Where the application does not contain the particulars specified in section 46, or is unnecessarily prolix, the Mamlatdar shall forthwith examine the applicant on oath and ascertain from him such of the particulars specified in section 46, as are not clearly and correctly stated in the application and shall reduce the examination to writing in the form of an endorsement on an annexure to the application which shall thereupon be deemed to be part of the application. Where the applicant requires time to obtain any of the particulars specified in section 46, the Mamlatdar shall grant him such time as may under all the circumstances appear reasonable.

(3) When the application is presented and has, if necessary, been treated in the manner, specified in sub-rule (2), the Mamlatdar shall require the applicant to subscribe and verify the application in his presence in the manner following or the like effect —

«I, A. B, the applicant, do declare that what is stated in this application is true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief».

(4) The Mamlatdar shall endorse the application to the effect that it was duly subscribed and verified. Where the applicant cannot write, the verification may be written for him in the presence of the Mamlatdar in office and he shall affix his mark to his name in token of the authenticity of the verification and the Mamlatdar shall in such case, record that the verification was made in his presence at the request of the applicant and that his mark was so affixed.

(5) The Mamlatdar shall reject the application,

(a) Where the applicant declines to make a statement on oath under sub-Rule (2); or

(b) Where the applicant is willing to make or has made a statement on oath under sub-Rule (2); but fails to furnish the particulars specified in section 46 within the time, fixed under sub-Rule (2) or altogether; or

(c) Where it appears upon the face of the application —

(i) that the property or the relief claimed is not one of the kinds specified in the Act;

(ii) that the cause of action arose at a time more than the prescribed period before the application was presented; or

(d) Where the applicant declines to subscribe or verify the application, as required by sub-Rule (3) or (4).

(6) Where it appears to the Mamlatdar that the subject of the application is not within his jurisdiction he shall return the application to be presented before the Mamlatdar having jurisdiction, which shall be indicated to the applicant.

(7) Where the application is admissible, the Mamlatdar shall receive and file it. He shall then fix a convenient day and place for trial of the case and shall issue, at the expense of applicant, notice in the form VI to the opponent. He shall then require the applicant to appear with his documents, if any, and summon witnesses, if any, to appear on the day and at the place fixed.

The date to be fixed for the enquiry of the case shall not be earlier than ten days nor later than fifteen days from the day on which the notice is issued except for sufficient reason to be recorded in writing by the Mamlatdar.

The place to be fixed for the enquiry of the case may be in the Mamlatdar's office or at or near the scene of dispute or at any other spot that the Mamlatdar considers convenient to the parties.

(8) Where either party requires any witness to be summoned to appear on the day and at the place fixed, the Mamlatdar shall issue a summons in Form VII for that purpose.

Such summons, shall be issued, in duplicate, duly signed and sealed and shall be served by delivering or tendering the copy to the person therein-named or by sending it by registered post A. D. to his address or if such person cannot be found, then by affixing the copy to some conspicuous part of the place, where he ordinarily resides or carries on business and to the Notice Board of the Mamlatdar's office.

The Mamlatdar may issue after recording his reasons, in writing, a warrant in Form VIII for the arrest of any such witness, if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

The payment of the cost incurred in thus procuring the attendance of witnesses shall be regulated in accordance with the Rules that may from time to time be in force in regard to the attendance of witnesses in subordinate Civil Courts.

(9) Where the applicant fails to attend or to produce his documents, if any, or to adopt measures to procure the attendance of his witnesses, if any, on the day and at the place fixed, the Mamlatdar shall reject the application whether the opponent appears or not, unless the opponent admits the claim.

Where the applicant attends, as required by Sub-Rule (7); but the opponent fails to attend and the Mamlatdar is satisfied from the evidence before him that the notice has been duly served on the opponent and in sufficient time, to enable the opponent to appear and answer on the day fixed in the notice, he shall proceed to hear and decide the application *ex-parte*.

Provided firstly, that if either party satisfies the Mamlatdar at any time within thirty days from the date of the rejection of an application or of an *ex-parte* decision that he was prevented by some unavoidable circumstances from attending or from producing his documents or from adopting measures to procure the attendance of his witnesses, as the case may be, the Mamlatdar may issue a notice in Form IX at the expense of the party, concerned, to the opposite party and if satisfied after hearing the opposite party that the party concerned was prevented as alleged, he may rehear the case at such time and place, as he may then fix.

Provided secondly that nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prevent the applicant from withdrawing his application on payment of the opponent's costs.

(10) Where in the case, mentioned in sub-rule (9) the Mamlatdar is not satisfied from the evidence before him that the notice has been duly served on the opponent and in sufficient time to enable the opponent to appear and answer on the day fixed in the notice, he shall adjourn the trial of the case and issue a fresh notice under sub-rule (7) to the opponent.

Where any witness who has been duly summoned or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued under

sub-rule (8) fails to attend on the day and the place fixed the Mamlatdar may, if he considers there is sufficient reason after taking the evidence of those present, adjourn the hearing of the case, from time to time till the attendance of such witness can be enforced.

The Mamlatdar may for any other sufficient reason to be recorded, in writing, adjourn the trial of the case for such time, as he thinks fit, but not ordinarily exceeding ten days.

It shall, however, be the primary duty of the Mamlatdar not to protract the proceedings unnecessarily.

The provisions of sub-rules (8) and (9) shall apply in respect of any day to which the trial of the case may be adjourned under this sub-rule as if such day were the day originally fixed for the trial.

(11) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a minor may sue or be sued, if he is represented by a natural or duly appointed guardian or next friend.

The Mamlatdar may at any stage of the proceedings order that the name of any person to whom possession of the land or any part thereof may have been transferred or the addition of whom as a party appears necessary in order to enable the court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon the issues be added as an applicant or opponent as the circumstances of the case may require.

Provided that no person shall be added as an applicant without his consent.

Provided also that in respect of any person so added, not being a transferee pending the case, the case shall for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to have been instituted on the day, when his name was so added.

In case of the death of any party while the case is pending,

(i) If application is made within one month of such death, the Mamlatdar shall determine summarily who is the legal representative of the deceased party and subject to the provisions of the Act shall enter on record the name of such representative;

(ii) If no such application is made, the case shall abate as regards that party.

Where the Mamlatdar orders the name of any person to be added as opponent or enters on the record the name of any person as the legal representative of a deceased party, the Mamlatdar shall issue to such person a notice, as provided in sub-rule (7) and the trial shall proceed on the date fixed in such notice.

(12) On the date fixed or on any day to which the proceedings may have been adjourned the Mamlatdar shall, subject to sub-rule (9) proceed to hear all the evidence that is then and there before him and to try the relevant issues.

The Mamlatdar may after due notice to and in the presence of the parties summon and examine, as a witness, any person who has not been summoned or produced by any party and may call for and cause to be proved any document which has not been applied for or produced by either of the parties where he considers it expedient in the interest of justice so to do, and may, if he thinks fit, make a personal inspection of the land, in dispute, in the presence of or after due notice to the parties. He shall without unnecessary delay record a memorandum after hear-

ing the parties on the spot, if present, of the relevant facts observed at such inspection. The memorandum shall form part of the record of the case.

The Mamlatdar shall with his own hand, make or sign, a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds, and briefly record his reasons for his finding.

Where the Mamlatdar's finding upon the relevant issues is in favour of the applicant, he shall make such order not being in excess of the powers vested in him by or under the Act, as the circumstances of the case appear to him to require and where his finding is in favour of the opponent he shall dismiss the case. In either case the costs of the suit, including the costs of execution, shall follow the decision.

(13) Every order of the Mamlatdar, whether for rejecting or returning an application or whether for allowing or disallowing a claim, shall be endorsed by the Mamlatdar on the application and shall be read out by him in open court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties and brief reasons for the order shall be placed by him on record.

11. Ascertainment of the gross produce —

The gross produce of a land shall be determined under section 23(2) (iii) with reference to the average yield notified by the Mamlatdar in respect of each of the principal crops in the area on the basis of the actual crop cutting experiments undertaken by the Mamlatdar or any officer of Government or by both in that year in or near that local area.

Provided that in the case in which the landlord and the tenant have agreed to a quantity to be the actual yield of land, and if such yield is less than the gross produce determined as above, than such agreed actual yield shall be deemed to be the gross produce.

12. Penalty under Section 25 for the recovery of rent in contravention of the provisions of section 23 or 24. —

Any landlord who recovers rent from his tenant in contravention of the provisions of section 23 or 24 shall be liable to pay by way of penalty to the tenant a sum of money not exceeding twice the excess amount of rent recovered by the landlord from such tenant, the actual penalty being such amount as the Mamlatdar may determine, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

13. Form of receipt for rent and manner of giving such receipts: —

A receipt to be given under sub-section (2) of section 30 for the rent received in respect of any land shall be in Form X.

The receipt shall be given in the language known to the tenant or his authorised agent, who shall sign on a copy thereof in acknowledgement of the correctness of the particulars.

14. Application for determination of compensation for improvements made by tenants. —

An application for determination of compensation for improvements made on the land by a tenant under sub-section (1) of section 32 shall be in Form XI.

15. Manner of making enquiry and publication of notice under section 36. —

(1) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (1) of section 36, a notice shall be issued to the landlord and to the person in actual possession or occupation of the land in respect of which the declaration under that sub-section is contemplated, directing him to show cause why such declaration should not be made. In that notice, brief reasons for the contemplated action shall be given.

(2) If it appears that the land has remained uncultivated through default of any tenant such notice shall also be given to such tenant.

(3) The notice shall be published in the Official Gazette and a copy of the notice shall be affixed on the notice Board of the Mamlatdar's office concerned.

(4) The landlord or the tenant shall be at liberty to adduce any oral or documentary evidence that he may desire in support of his objections. He shall also be heard in person or through pleader if he so desires.

(5) At the conclusion of the enquiry an order shall be passed giving reasons for the final decision and the substance of such order shall also be published in the Official Gazette.

(6) The notice under proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 36 shall be published in the Official Gazette and copies of such notice shall also be affixed to the notice Board of the Mamlatdar's office concerned.

16. Principles for fixation of rent under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 38. —

The Tribunal shall have due regard to the following factors while fixing annual rent under sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 38.

(i) Value of any service or contribution, made towards construction of the sluice gate etc. by —

(a) the landlord or any other person, in whom the right to operate the sluice gate etc. was vested;

(b) The tenant or tenants individually as the case may be;

(ii) The charges, incurred annually by the tenant or tenants individually for maintenance of the sluice gate or other such contrivance and connected bunds or embankments.

(iii) The increase in the annual profits of agriculture in respect of the land and the value of other benefits derived by the tenants individually from the sluice gate etc.

(iv) The income from the fisheries, if any, derived by the landlord or other person immediately before the commencement of the Act or the additional benefit which accrued to the tenant.

17. Application for construction of water course. —

An application under section 39 for the construction of a water course through the land belonging to a neighbouring holder shall be made in Form XII.

18. Period for execution of agreement and the form of agreement — (1) After the Mamlatdar has passed an order under sub-section (2) of section 39 directing the neighbouring holder to permit the applicant to construct water course, the applicant shall execute the agreement under clause (vi) of sub-section (2) of section 39 within three months from the date of such order.

(2) Such agreement shall be in Form XIII.

19. Qualifications of the members and the Chairman and constitution of the Tribunal—(1) The Chair-

man and members of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the Government and the appointment shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

(2) The Chairman of the Tribunal shall be a person who is holding or has held a judicial office not lower in rank than that of a Civil Judge or who is qualified to hold that office or who is or has been a legal adviser to the Government of any state or Union Territory or the Central Government for a period of not less than five years.

(3) The other members shall be persons who have experience of not less than five years in administration or law.

20. Applicant to supply more copies of application.— When an application under section 46, or under sub-rule (9) of Rule 10 is made, the applicant shall forward along with the original application as many true copies thereof as there are opponents and shall also furnish the same number of copies of notices filled in as far as practicable.

21. Manner of execution of orders under section 48 of the Mamlatdar or the Tribunal or the Collector awarding or restoring possession. —

(1) Where the order is for awarding or restoring possession, the Mamlatdar shall give effect thereto by issuing such orders to the village officer or to any subordinate under his control or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Provided that where at the time when an order is recorded for awarding possession of any land, there is a crop on such land, which has been sown by or at the expense of the opponent and the Mamlatdar is satisfied that it has been so sown, in good faith, the Mamlatdar may and if the opponent makes an application for the purpose and furnishes sufficient security or deposits a sufficient sum for the payment of the costs of the case shall pass an order staying delivery of possession of such land to the applicant seeking possession thereof, either —

(a) Until the applicant agrees to take the crop at a valuation to be made under the orders of the Mamlatdar according to the value of the crop at such time, including any instalments of the Government assessment which the opponent may have paid for the current year; or

(b) Where the applicants is not willing to take the crop at such valuation, until after the expiration of sufficient time for the crop to be gathered by the opponent.

The amount of any valuation made under clause (a) of the above proviso shall be paid to the opponent through the Mamlatdar.

Provided that no order shall be executed till the expiry of the period of appeal.

(2) Where the Mamlatdar or Tribunal or the Collector awards costs, such costs together with the costs of execution shall be recoverable from the party as arrears of land revenue.

22. Classes or categories of appeals which should lie to the Tribunal under section 49. —

An appeal against the orders of the Mamlatdar may be filed to the Tribunal in all cases except in the following classes and categories —

- (1) An order under section 24
- (2) An order under section 25

- (3) An order under sub-section 4 of section 26
- (4) An order under section 31
- (5) An order under section 39
- (6) An order under section 40
- (7) An order under section 41

23. Court fees — (1) Every application made to the Mamlatdar or Tribunal under the Act shall bear court fee stamps of sixty five Paise and every memorandum of an appeal or an application under the Act made to the Collector, or every memorandum of an appeal made to the Tribunal shall bear Court fee stamps of two rupees.

(2) Every application made under the Act to the Collector or the Tribunal for the stay of the execution of any Award or order against which an appeal or application is made shall bear court fee stamps of sixty five Paise.

Provided that when an application or appeal is made by a member of a scheduled caste, specified in Part III of the schedule to the constitution (scheduled castes) order, 1950 or of a scheduled tribe, specified in Part III of the schedule to the constitution (scheduled tribes) order, 1950 living in an area, notified by Government as backward area, the value of the court fee stamps payable shall be fifty paise in lieu of sixty five paise; one rupee in lieu of two rupees respectively mentioned above.

FORM I

(See Rule 4)

Application for recovery of arrears of rent under section 12 (2) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

To

The Mamlatdar of ...
Name of the applicant ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...
Name of the opponent ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...

Sir,

I do hereby state that I am the landlord and the opponent is my tenant in respect of the following lands.

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Assessment
--------	---------	--------------------	------------

The opponent is in arrears of the rent from the following years.

Year	Rent payable	Rent actually received so far	Rent in arrears
------	--------------	-------------------------------	-----------------

The total rent in arrears with the opponent for the above years is ... I request you to direct the opponent that above said arrears of rent together with the cost of the proceedings should be paid to me within the stipulated time under section 12 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

I enclose the following documents.
(Here give a list of documents)

1 ...	2 ...
3 ...	4 ...

The following are my witnesses. They may be summoned to attend on the day of the hearing. will be produced

Place ...
Date ...

Yours faithfully,
Signature of applicant

FORM II

(See Rule 6)

Certificate of transfer under section 17(5) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

Whereas Shri ... is in occupation of the house site, specified below belonging to Shri ... and whereas under the provisions of subsection (5) of section 17 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 the Tribunal, having determined the market value of the site, required the above said Shri ... to deposit an amount of Rs. ... (in words) ... for the transfer of the said site to him and whereas he has deposited the above-said amount.

It is hereby certified that the said site shall be deemed to have been transferred to Shri ... under the provisions of subsection (5) of section 17 of the said Act.

Description of the house site

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Boundary
Place ...				
Date ...				

Chairman of the Tribunal

FORM III

(See Rule 6)

Certificates of transfer under section 17(6) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

Whereas Shri ... is in occupation of the house site, specified below belonging to Shri ... and whereas, under the provisions of subsection (6) of section 17 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 the former has

both have jointly applied to the Tribunal for a certificate; and whereas, the value of the land has been agreed to between them at Rs. ... (in words) ... and has been paid by the said Shri ... to the Shri ...

It is hereby certified that the said site shall be deemed to have been transferred to Shri ... under the provisions of subsection (6) of section 17 of the said Act and the value agreed upon shall be deemed to be the market value determined by the Tribunal for the purpose of subsection (5) section 17 of the said Act.

Description of the house site

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Boundaries
Place ...				
Date ...				

Chairman of the Tribunal

FORM IV

(See Rule 7)

Application for possession under section 18 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

To

The Mamlatdar of ...
Name of the applicant ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...
Name of the opponent ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...

Sir,

I do hereby state that I am entitled to the possession of the property in the following circumstances:

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Assessment Rs.	Ps.	Name of landlord
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(Here state the circumstances in full including the date from which the right to obtain possession occurred).

The property is at present in the possession of the opponent. I apply that possession of the property be handed over to me ... at an early date.

(In case of persons governed by section 8). I agree to become a tenant on the same terms and conditions, as existed before my eviction and as modified by the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 and to pay to the landlord the arrears of rent, if any due from me under the terms of any tenancy or give sufficient security therefor.

I enclose the following documents:

(Here give a list of documents)

1 ...	2 ...
3 ...	4 ...

The following are my witnesses. They may be summoned to attend on the day of the hearing.

Place ...

Date ...

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the landlord.

FORM V

(See Rule 9)

Application for apportionment of rent under section 20(9) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

To

The Mamlatdar of ...
Name of applicant ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...
Name of the opponent ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...

Sir,

I am the landlord of the following lands:

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Assessment
--------	---------	--------------------	------	------------

The opponent was the tenant of these lands and was paying the following rent for these lands:

(Here give details of rent)

I have terminated his tenancy in respect of the following lands under section 20 and obtained their possession under an order of the Mamlatdar under section 18(2) —

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Assessment
--------	---------	--------------------	------	------------

The opponent has thus now in his possession the following of my lands —

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Assessment
--------	---------	--------------------	------	------------

I am prepared to accept the following rent for the above land remaining in his possession —

(Here give the rent acceptable)

I request you to apportion the rent payable for the above land in his possession.

I enclose the following documents —

(Here give a list of documents)

The following are my witnesses. They may be summoned to attend on the day of the hearing.

Place ...

Date ...

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the landlord.

FORM VI

(Rule 10)

Notice to be issued to the opponent under Sub-Rule (7) of Rule 10 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965.

(Seal of the Court)

No. of the case ...

In the court of the Mamlatdar of ...

Applicant
Opponent

To

Opponent (name, age, profession and place of residence)

Whereas (here enter the name, age, profession and place of residence of the applicant) has made an application in this court against you, a copy of which is attached hereto.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this court at the Village of ... in person or by duly authorised agent on the ... day of ... at ... o'clock to answer the above named applicant and as the application will be finally disposed of on that day, you must adopt measures to produce your documents and procure the attendance of your witnesses at the hour and place above-fixed; and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of such appearance at the above mentioned time and place the case will be heard and determined in the absence of yourself and your agent.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court.

Dated this ... day of ... 19...

Mamlatdar

Note:—If you require your witnesses to be summoned by the Court, you should make an application to that effect to the court without delay, so as to allow of the service of the summons a reasonable time before the within-mentioned date.

FORM VII

(Rule 10)

Summons to be issued to a witness under Sub-Rule (8) of Rule 10 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965.

(Seal of the Court)

No. of the case ...

In the court of the Mamlatdar of ...

Applicant
Opponent

To

(Name, age, profession and place of residence of witness)

Whereas (here enter the name, age, profession and place of residence of the applicant) has made an application in this court against (here enter the name, age, profession and place of residence of the opponent).

(Here state the particulars of the application) and whereas your attendance is required to give evidence in the above case; You are hereby summoned to appear in this court at the Village of ... in person on the ... day of ... at ... o'clock to give your evidence and to bring with you (Here give the name of the document(s), the witness is required to produce).

You are hereby required to take notice that in default of such appearance at the above mentioned time and place without reasonable excuse, you shall be subject to the consequences of non-attendance laid down in Rule 12 of order XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court.

Dated this ... day of ... 19...

Mamlatdar

Note:—If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if you cause the document to be produced as aforesaid.

FORM VIII

(Rule 10)

Warrant of, arrest to be issued in respect of a witness under Sub-Rule (8) of Rule 10 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965.

(Seal of the Court)

No. of the case ...

In the court of the Mamlatdar of ...

Applicant
Opponent

To

Whereas (here give the name, age, profession and place of residence of the witness) has failed to appear in this court in obedience to the Summons issued by this Court, which summons was duly served on him, and no reasonable excuse for such failure has been offered by him, you are hereby ordered to arrest the said ... and to produce him before this court on or before ...

Given under my hand and the seal of this court.

Dated this ... day of ... 19...

Mamlatdar

Note:—If the said ... gives a personal bond of Rs. ... with one surety for the like amount to attend before this court on the ... day of ... 19... he may be released forthwith.

Dated ...

Mamlatdar

FORM IX

(Rule 10)

Notice to be issued under Sub-Rule (9) of Rule 10 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965.

(Seal of the Court)

No. of the case ...

In the court of the Mamlatdar of ...

Applicant
Opponent

To

The applicant or opponent as the case may be.

Whereas in the case above-specified instituted in this court the court ordered on the ... day of ... that ... and the applicant

opponent has, on the day of ... applied to this court to rehear the case, on the grounds specified in the application a copy of which is attached.

This is to give you notice that the said application will be heard and determined on the day of ... at ... o'clock at the village of ... and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance personally or by agent at the said time and place, the application will be heard and determined in your absence and if granted, a time and place for rehearing the case will then be fixed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court.

Dated this ... day of ... 19...

Mamlatdar

FORM X

(See Rule 13)

Form of receipt

1. Taluka	2. Village	3. Survey description of the field	4. Area	5. Name of the field if any	6. Name of the tenant	7. Rent payable	8. Rent actually recovered during the current year	9. Total rent recovered during the current year
-----------	------------	------------------------------------	---------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	--	---

For the current year ...

For the arrears ...

Received today the rent specified in Col. 8 from Shri ...

Signature of landlord or his authorised agent.

Signature or thumb mark of tenant or his authorised agent.

FORM X

(See Rule 13)

Form of receipt

1. Taluka	2. Village	3. Survey description of the field	4. Area	5. Name of the field if any	6. Name of the tenant	7. Rent payable	8. Rent actually recovered during the current year	9. Total rent recovered during the current year
-----------	------------	------------------------------------	---------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	--	---

For the current year ...

For the arrears ...

Received today the rent specified in Col. 8 from Shri ...

Signature of landlord or his authorised agent.

FORM XI
(See Rule 14)

Application for determination of compensation under section 32(1) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

To

The Chairman of the Tribunal ...
Name of the applicant ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...
Name of the opponent ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...

Sir,

I am the tenant and the opponent is the landlord of the following land—

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Assessment
--------	---------	--------------------	------	------------

My tenancy has been terminated by the landlord under the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964. I have made the following improvements on the said land.

(Here give details of the improvements made)

I request that improvements made by me and their value should be ascertained and the compensation payable by the opponent for these improvements assessed and paid to me.

I enclose the following documents
(Here give a list of documents)

1 ... 2 ...
3 ... 4 ...

The following are my witnesses. They may be summoned to attend on the day of the hearing. will be produced

Yours faithfully,
Signature of the applicant.

FORM XII
(See Rule 17)

Application to the Mamlatdar for construction of water course under section 39(1) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

To

The Mamlatdar of ...
Name of the applicant ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...
Name of the opponent ...
Age ... Profession ... Place of residence ...

Sir,

I am the holder of the following lands:—

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Area	Assessment	Name of landlord
--------	---------	--------------------	------	------------	------------------

I am entitled to take water for cultivating my land from the following source of water.

(Here give the particulars of the source of water)

or taking this water it is necessary to construct a water course through the following land which is in the possession of or belong to the opponent.

Taluka	Village	Survey description	Assessment	Name of landlord
--------	---------	--------------------	------------	------------------

The construction of the water course is necessary for the full and efficient use of my land for agriculture.

I enclose the following documents—

(Here give a list of documents)

I, therefore, request that the opponent may be directed to permit me to construct the water course through the said land.

Place ...
Date ...

Yours faithfully,
Signature of the applicant.

FORM XIII
(Rule 18)

Agreement for constructing a water course under section 39 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964.

This agreement made the day of one thousand nine hundred and between Shri ... of ... (hereinafter called the «Applicant»), (which expression shall unless the context does not so admit, include the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) of the one part and Shri ... of ... (hereinafter called the «neighbouring holder») (which expression shall, unless the context does not so admit, include his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) of the other part.

Whereas the lands described in the First schedule hereto is in possession of the applicant.

And whereas the applicant desires to construct water course through the land described in the second schedule hereto and is in possession of the neighbouring holder for the purpose of taking water for cultivating the applicant's said land.

And whereas the applicant applied to the Mamlatdar of ... under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 for permission to construct such water course;

And whereas by an order dated the ... made under the said section (copy of which is set out in the Third Schedule here-under-written) the Mamlatdar has decided that

(1) the neighbouring holder shall permit the applicant to construct water course through the neighbouring holder's said land on the conditions specified in the said order and
(2) The applicant shall pay to the neighbouring holder

(i) Rs. ... as compensation for damage caused to the neighbouring holder's said land by reason of construction of water course injuriously affecting such land and
(ii) Rs. ... as annual rent.

And whereas it is provided in clause (vi) of subsection (2) of section 39 of the said Act read with Rule 18 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965 that the applicant shall execute an agreement in favour of the neighbouring holder within three months of the Mamlatdar's said order.

Now, therefore, the applicant doth hereby agree that he shall duly and punctually pay to the neighbouring holder the said compensation and annual rent on the date on which the same become due and payable under the said order and shall duly observe and perform all other conditions specified in the Mamlatdar's said order.

In witness whereof Shri ... has set his hand hereto the day and year first above written.

Signed and delivered by in the presence of

1.
2.

Signature of applicant

First schedule

Second Schedule

Third schedule.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

D. V. Savant, Deputy Secretary (P. W. D. and Health).

Panjim, 25th February, 1965.

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